

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884.

NO. 26.

LEGAL.

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MONEY TO LOAN.  
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Good accommodation and moderate charges.

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Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,  
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accommodation in Brandon, and at reasonable  
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Artificial Teeth in gold or vulcanite.

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NOTICE.

PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, proper

the subject of application by the Legislative

Assembly of Manitoba, require a time clearly

and distinctly specifying the nature and object

of the application, indicating generally the location

or the work. Such notice to be inscribed during

four weeks preceding the session in the MANITOBA

GAZETTE, and published in two other

newspapers, one in English and one in French.

A deposit of at least one hundred dollars is also

required to be placed by the applicant in the

hands of the Clerk of the House, together with a

copy of the Bill eight days previous to the

meeting of the Legislature.

The Clerk will, after the expiration of Two

months from the date, return the amount of the

deposit, with full payment of the interest and

securities (if any) held by them, verified by the

Secretary Declaration.

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THOS. SPENCE, Clerk Leg. Assembly.

Winnipeg, 17th Dec. 1883.

M. DREW Proprietor.

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## The Return of the Princess

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

## CHAPTER XXI. CONTINUED.

The appointed hour came at last. I ordered the driver to turn, and proceed in the direction of Chimilah; but when we reached Zourah's cottage, I requested him to pause. I left the carriage, accompanied by Nazly. The evening was very clear. We were only a few steps from the house, when I saw a man who had been walking along the road suddenly conceal himself behind a bush. My heart sank within me. A recollection of the day when Saida had observed Hosnah's slave several times upon our track flashed through my mind.

Assailed by a terrible presentiment! I cast a frightened glance behind me, and saw not far from us, on the road we had just traversed, a carriage, which had stopped like ours, and which seemed to be waiting.

What if Hosnah had seen and followed me? Terror-stricken, my first impulse was to flee; but Nazly was already on the threshold with Zourah. I felt certain that Hassan was there. Undoubtedly the persons who were watching intended to take us by surprise. The pitiless executions that often occur in the harem recurred to my mind. They would kill him, perhaps. The signal once given, we would be irretrievably lost. I entered, and closed the door behind me.

"He is here, is he not?" I inquired breathlessly.

"Yes, in the garden," responded Zourah.

I rushed out. My poor lover, on perceiving me, hastened forward to meet me. Half crazed with terror and despair, I dragged him towards the hedge that surrounded the garden.

"Fly! fly!" I exclaimed. "I have been followed. If they find you here, both of us are doomed."

Frightened by this cry of anguish, he stood gazing upon me in intense astonishment.

"Fly, when I am here to protect you," he cried. "And by the energy that shone in his eyes, I saw that the unfortunate man was resolved to resist to the last. He stepped towards Nazly, who was coming to join us. At that very moment we heard some one knock on the door opening from the street.

"Hassan, I entreat you, I command you, to go! I am yours; I love you. Save your life; save us both!"

We could doubt no longer. Zourah ran out of the house in a frenzy of fear, asking what response she should make to these demands for admission. Hassan made a wild and despairing gesture.

"Go back at once, before they break open the door!" Nazly cried to me.

"No, no, they shall kill us both!" I replied.

Even in the darkness I saw Hassan turn pale at these words.

The knocking continued. Suddenly he caught me in his arms, and pressed a kiss upon my forehead through my veil.

"My life is yours," he said, hurriedly. "Go, go; I will obey you! I shall escape, have no fears."

And, tearing himself from my embrace, he darted to the lower part of the garden.

We returned to the house with all possible haste, closing the door that led into the garden behind us. Zourah opened the street door. Hosnah stood upon the threshold, attended by three or four slaves. She dashed aside her veil, glanced around the room, and, triumphant in her anger, she precipitated herself upon Zourah like one of the Furies, striking her violently in the face. The woman uttered a cry of pain. Indignant at this brutal outrage, she lifted her hand defiantly, and said,

"Lady, I am a free woman, and not your slave. You have no right to strike me."

"Why did you not open the door?" demanded my sister.

"We were in the garden, and, besides, this is my own house."

"Yes, and yet a playing a fine role in it. Proceed at once to search the house," Hosnah said, imperiously, turning to her slaves.

During this shameful scene I stood frozen with horror, obliged to exert myself to the utmost to keep from fainting. But at this order, moved by the thought of Hassan's peril, I shook off my fears.

"Hosnah, I exclaimed boldly, "the order you have just given is an outrage! I forbid you to inflict such an insult upon this woman. She is under my protection."

"Ah! you have found your tongue at last," she remarked, with cutting scorn. "But this is not the place for an explanation between us."

Then addressing her eunuchs,

"Obey me! search the garden thoroughly. Bring me any one who you may find there. Kill him if he resists."

Horror stricken by the thought that Hassan might still be in the garden, I threw myself before the door, and, forgetting that I was betraying myself, I cried passionately,

"You people shall not pass!"

They hesitated, but only for an instant. With a commanding gesture Hosnah repeated her order. The eunuchs seized me. Of course they had no difficulty in overpowering me. There was a moment of terrible anguish and suspense. It did not take them long to explore every nook and corner of the little garden. They returned without having found anything. I breathed freely once more. Hosnah seemed half crazed with rage.

"This act of violence is infamous!" I said to her, feeling sure now that we are saved, "and my father will certainly hold you accountable for it."

She looked at me in evident dismay, and was about to reply, when one of the servants, who had lingered outside, entered and whispered a few words into her ear.

"Did you see him?" she asked, with an expression of unspeakable satisfaction on her face:

"Yes, he leaped over the hedge. Yousot and Ahmed are pursuing him."

I could not repress a cry of terror. Hosnah turned to me:

"Ah! well, you have heard what this slave says. Will you deny that a man was there with you now? It was really very unkind in a sister to interrupt such a delightful tête-à-tête on the eve of your marriage."

I was tired of subterfuge, and, lifting my head, I looked her proudly in the face.

"Well, yes," I replied; "and what is more, I love him. And as for this marriage, so cleverly planned to gratify your ambition, it will never take place."

Her answer was an ironical laugh.

"You will repeat all this to our father when you go to him with your complaints about my ill-judged interference," she said, sarcastically. "Meanwhile, I shall take it upon myself to conduct you back to the harem."

All resistance was vain, and I would have scorned to humiliate myself by replying to this last insult. Casting a look of disdain upon her, I passed her and entered my carriage. She took a seat beside me, and gave her orders to my astonished servants. Not a word was exchanged between us until we reached Chimilah.

"Adieu until to-morrow," she remarked, as she left me.

I returned to my apartments in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. I was tortured by the most frightful anxiety. Hassan had been pursued. Had he escaped?

At the thought of the conversation I should hold with my father the next day, my heart sank within me. What should I say to him? After the confession of my love so haughtily made to Hosnah, denial was useless. I must repeat this avowal, and persist in my refusal to wed Mohammed. What would be the result?

Nevertheless my courage waxes stronger. Is it because hope comes to our relief even in the greatest misfortunes? But how can my father condemn me to misery without a feeling of pity? I will tell him all. Besides, Hassan is of noble birth; he is an honored and admired man. Although poor and disinherited, he is not inferior to Mohammed in point of birth, talent, and renown? Pursuing this current of reflection, I have come to be astonished at myself for having played the coward so long—for having so long hesitated to speak for our common happiness.

## XXIII.

Martha, every hope has vanished, I am lost. Separated from the world and from all that I love, I do not even know that this letter will reach you to bid you an eternal farewell.

I have told you of that terrible night, during which I tried to escape myself by all sorts of foolish illusions. The next morning my father sent for me. I had armed myself against my weakness, and I went down to receive him as usual. He was standing by a window, but turned on my entrance. By his attitude and by a certain hardness which I had never before observed in the expression of his eyes, I knew that he had seen Hassan—that she had told him all, and that I was already condemned. In spite of the hopes I had entertained the evening before, an icy hand seemed to clutch my heart. Without a word he seated himself, allowing me to stand before him. Then, addressing me in Arabic, as if to express his meaning more clearly, he said, with his eyes riveted on mine,

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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of lugs, Gear, etc.

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Agent and Valuer,  
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**GENERAL BLACKSMITHS,**

—AND—

**CARRIAGE BUILDERS,**  
**BRANDON,**

Have given up the Agency for Imported Goods,  
and are giving their attention to the  
Manufacture of

**BUSH AND FARM SLEIGHS,**  
**CUTTERS, &c. &c.,**

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SECOND TO NONE IN THE PROVINCE.

TO THE FARMER!

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In the cure of **Coughs**, and the evil

effects of **Consumption**, and **Phthisis**, it

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# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

## GRIEVANCES VS. RIGHTS.

The greatest mistake the Farmers' Union have made, after allowing for disingenuousness of encouraging the support of annexation and secession elements, is the confusion of rights with grievances. The rights of the Province are something that the Dominion Government can be compelled to grant, and the redress of grievances they should be asked to make, though the result must be determined by the influence of the Province when weighed with the forces of the other members of the confederacy. There is not a Province in the Union to-day that is not suffering grievances, and must be compelled to suffer for all time on account of the conflicting interests of the widely separated elements of Confederation. It may be safely said that the tariff is the cause of most of them, but as no revenue producing tariff (and Confederation cannot subsist without a revenue producing tariff) can be framed without their creation, the only thing the Federal Government can do is to distribute them over the Provinces as fairly as possible, and counterbalance them with special advantages. We will illustrate our meaning: Nova Scotia has a grievance in being compelled because of the 15 cents a bushel tariff on wheat, to pay more for Ontario and Manitoba products than she could purchase the American article for without the tariff, but she has, as an offset, the protection on coal that enables her to give employment to her sons shipping the product of her mines to other Provinces. Ontario, on the other hand, is somewhat aggrieved in paying duties on American coal, but by means of the tariff on agricultural implements she is enabled to consume the duty paid coal in manufactures to a good advantage. And so one of the Provinces, Manitoba, however, is somewhat exceptional, but not so much as is alleged by the Farmers' Union. She pays heavy duties on imports, and in return is benefitted only by slight advantages on grain, on special occasions, and by the existence of manufacturing industries that sustain perhaps about the one-twentieth of the people of the country. From our excess of grievances, but not from all we have a right to seek redress, but not through the means taken to secure our rights—here is where the serious mistake is made, arguing from a theoretical as well as a practical point of view.

Our rights, in so far as the present agitation deals with them can only be secured through the Local Legislature—they primarily consist of the unfairness of treatment the Province receives compared with that meted out to other Provinces. When people differ as to the treatment they should receive from one another, they take their cases before the courts, and this is what Manitoba must do in case the Dominion Government fail to give her justice—the court being the Privy Council in England, the highest authority in the realm. That court would readily consider the Acts of Confederation and indicate the full measure of justice to which the Province is entitled, and it is deeply to be regretted Mr. Norquay had not taken the matter there years ago, it would have saved the country from all causes for agitation for all time to come. The Farmers' Union consider the abolition or reduction of duties on lumber, agricultural implements, canned goods and all imports for that matter a right of the Province, but in this they are mistaken, as the acts giving us our constitution make no provision for discriminating tariffs. The latter are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and Parliament alone, and can only be changed through force of the representation of the people. It may also be considered desirable to have the

northern boundary extend to Hudson Bay, but the Federal Parliament have the control of this also. The Privy Council could not entertain a consideration of the latter, as the B.N.A. Act makes no provision to allow Provinces to extend their bounds at will, as indeed it could not.

When Manitoba accepted the added territory east and west it accepted it with the fifteen-mile reservation specified in the C.P.R. contract, just as a man would buy a farm subject to a mortgage, and though the Privy Council might consider the disallowance of charters in old Manitoba, it could not deal with their disallowance within fifteen miles of the boundary in the added territory. This court could then, is if the issues before the people consider but disallowance in old Manitoba, the public lands, and subsidies—the other matters, such as boundaries, tariffs, and charters in the added territory if referred to it would be sent back to the Provincial Government with instructions to bring them before the Dominion Parliament. We make these explanations to disabuse the public mind as far as possible, as there is considerable doubt as to where the jurisdiction of Federal Government commences, and where the Provincial authority properly terminates.

## CHEEK.

WHEREAS, a resolution has been unanimously passed by the convention, as follows: That in the opinion of this convention the burdens laid upon the farmers of Manitoba are so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield a fair profit; that immigration before removal of these burdens will benefit neither the Province nor the immigrants, and that this convention cannot advise immigrants to settle in this province until full redress of the grievances complained of by this convention shall have been obtained.

And whereas, that resolution having been published and widely circulated by public prints must have the effect of

## STOPPING IMMIGRATION;

and whereas the formal withdrawal of that resolution by authority of the convention will be advisable in case the grievances shall be fully redressed; Be it resolved that the executive council of the Manitoba and Northwest Farmers' Union shall officially withdraw that resolution, accompanying the advertisement of withdrawal by a recital of the clauses that led to the passage of the resolution, this to be done only when the grievances complained of shall have been fully redressed.

The distance to which some Grits will go to place the necessities of party above those of country is strikingly proved by the foregoing resolution put to the Winnipeg convention last week by Mr. E. W. Thompson, of Winnipeg, and Mr. James Shillinglaw, of this city. We believe that there are no two opinions on the fact that the most urgent need of this country at the present moment is an increase of immigration with capital. Our merchants are two numerous and too heavily stocked for the trade; our farmers are overloaded with wheat and other seed grains; our manufacturers and lumber dealers are resting on their aching orders; our laborers and mechanics are waiting for new works to commence, and our livery men and hotel keepers are looking for new comers desiring teams and lodgings—all are looking for the incomer—and the highest ambition of the gentlemen named is to prejudice the mind of the outside world against the country simply because they have a prejudice against the Government. The Grit prints of the country are now forced to admit the land laws of this province, though not as good as they might be, are preferable to those of the United States; our railway rates are lower than those of the Northern Pacific; our climate is just as good as that of the northern states, and our soil is better; but simply because we pay but an average tariff of 25 per cent, while the inhabitants of Dakota, though getting their implements cheaper, have to pay about 20 per

cent, more on other commodities, and because the scarcity of buyers and the hand of providence were the cause of low prices for wheat the last year, immigration has to be stopped, all commercial business has to be ruined, and the cultivated fields have once more to be covered with native grass and become the feed of the roaming buffalo chased by the aborigine with his spear and scalping knife. Some may think this is overdriving the results consequent upon the realization of these gentlemen's desires as expressed in the resolution, but every one knows that lies have long legs and travel fast, and that more injury may be done by one year's work of destruction than can be remedied by a dozen years of exerted energies. The present troubles of this country are occasioned by the representations of such men as the mover and seconder of these resolutions—they have been disappointed, perhaps through the exercise of their own foolishness and indiscretion, and to send discouraging reports abroad. These led to a loss of confidence by capitalists, wholesale dealers, immigrants and all, and the stringency of the past year or more is the natural outgrowth. Such gentlemen as these should have some regard for the welfare of their neighbors if they have no hope for themselves, and not long to see matters worse than they are. The adage that "misery loves company" should have some limit in its application, and if men of the Thompson and Shillinglaw stripe are not content to live in the country as citizens ought to do, they ought to quietly withdraw and leave their room for better men.

Ogilvie was denounced for sending damaging reports abroad, and now the denouncers are repeating the injury, but in a more intensified form. It now remains for the cool heads of the Province to endeavor, in the best ways possible, to repair the wrong inflicted upon our common country.

## WHO WERE THE FIRST?

Some of our Grit friends, who are the leading cooks in the Farmers' Union, want the public to understand they are the only Manitobans who have the patriotism to venture boldly an assertion as to the rights of the Province. For the sake of making the public clear on this matter, we give these patriots a pointer. In October, 1882, a convention of Conservatives was held at Winnipeg, and

unlike the assembly of Farmers' Unionists in December last, that convention was represented by all but two of the counties in the Province, there being no less than 425 of the most prominent men of the country present. A platform was then and there drawn up, the draftsmen being J. Thibadeau, Stewart Mulvey, Winnipeg; R. Chalmers, Emerson; the Hon. John Norquay, Premier, and C. Cliffe, the following being its principal planks:

While the Conservatives of Manitoba endorse the contract entered into with the Canadian Pacific in its entirety, they believe it does not involve the necessity of the disallowance of any charter granted by the Local Government to lines of road wholly within old Manitoba, and for Provincial objects.

The Conservatives of Manitoba believe it to be in accordance with the spirit of Confederation and justice to the Province, that the unclaimed lands within her boundaries should not be vested in the Dominion Government.

The great extent and inexhaustible resources of the Province, together with marvelous progress in settlement, and in every department of industry manifest in the Province fairly entitle the people of Manitoba to a voice in the Privy Council of the Dominion.

The policy of further altering or extending the limits of the Province, in order to strengthen the western boundary and to secure ports on Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, should secure the support of all parties.

It also embraced a clause making a demand for increased subsidy. The necessity for a port on Hudson's Bay which the F. U. now consider of

vital importance was fully set forth, and the reason it embodied no reference to the tariff was because the party knew the jurisdiction of the Local Government did not extend to the direction of the Federal Government on the subject. From this it will be seen the Farmers' Union have virtually stolen the Conservatives' standing ground, and are now endeavoring to represent it as one of their own manufacture. It always was, and still is, the fact that the Conservatives are the true Reformers of this country.

There are no resolutions denouncing the country or favoring annexation or secession in the foregoing.

## THAT INTERVIEW.

To say the least of it the sending of a delegation to interview the Premier at Winnipeg, with definite instructions as to what he should and what he should not do, was a pretty cheeky piece of business from beginning to end, and a Premier having the spirit he ought to possess would regard it accordingly. It is a very common practice for bodies of people to wait on Governments, and offer suggestions affecting special interests as well as petitions bearing upon these interests, but it has remained for the Grit element of Manitoba to be the first to dictate a platform to the Government. A man with spirit, in Mr. Norquay's shoes, would have considered this insult to his intelligence a vote of want of confidence. As we never had any confidence in Mr. Norquay, we care but little how he is treated or how he receives shabby treatment in return, so we simply speak of this "interview" in the abstract, and as an incident merely. We think we are safe in saying that Mr. Norquay never had the confidence of the Conservative party as such—that since party lines have been drawn he has been supported merely as a matter of sufferance—the party preferring to leave the destinies of the country in his hands rather than in the hands of those put forward by the other party. As we have said above, we, therefore, consider this matter incidentally.

That Mr. Norquay should have treated the delegation civilly, was, of course, in this age of courtesy, to have been expected; but that he should have divulged Cabinet secrets was scarcely to be looked for, even from a man of his calibre.

It is not to be expected, as the delegates surmised, that Mr. Norquay should be to this hour in the day, two months after the agitation began, and within five days of the opening of the Local Legislature, when the speech from the throne has been prepared, as well as the addresses in reply by the mover and seconder without a policy for the future; and yet the delegation thought he was and had one ready made out of such materials as they could procure to offer him. A mind people and a favored Premier, truly. Although the family returned disappointed, the treatment they received was not disappointing. What Mr. Norquay should have said, Gentlemen, you are the people, or at least a representation of the five among them, but I am the Premier. I shall be happy to hear your suggestions, but I have a policy of my own that I believe is in the interest of the country, and intend to stand or fall by it in the House and in the country. But then he did not do this—there is too much of the doubting Peter about him for that, and like the praying man on the raging sea, he had to say, "Good Lord, good devil," as he did not know into whose hands he was likely to fall; and true to his instincts he wanted to be ready to swim in case of a breaker, with whatever party would take up.

As the delegation went for a reply they could not possibly receive it is, therefore, but little wonder they were not satisfied with their answer, and then followed the bumptious effusions of the tycoons.

Mr. Bailey, the Cassandra in pan-

taulons, of Southern Manitoba, on his return, said, "They demanded its (the tariff's) entire removal in the bill of rights, and had decided not to accept one jot less, and from this he did not see how the Premier could be in accord with them." True, oh king. When a Premier condescends to bandy with such irrepressible mouthers as Mr. Bailey, he must expect to come through the mud badly snared. As we have shown in another column, Mr. Norquay is just as powerless to legislate on the tariff in the land, and still the political cranks in this organization will not be satisfied unless he does what he is as powerless to do, as to make a long ball of the moon. Let the people breathe patiently, and await results.

## A LITERARY ORNAMENT.

That whereas the interests of the Province immediately require that the privileges conferred by the British North America act (the charter of Confederation) and enjoyed by the other provinces shall be granted and that the Local Legislature of Manitoba shall be supreme in the subjects and area prescribed by the Act in the 92nd clause thereof for exclusive legislation by the provinces of the federal union; and whereas the Government at Ottawa continues to withhold those privileges, and where all constitutional means have been adopted to secure the e both by the delegates of the Farmers' Union and by the Premier, Mr. Norquay, and have failed; and whereas the said Government at Ottawa continues to treat this Province as if it was a purchased or conquered country and an appendage of the eastern provinces for the benefit of Manitoba, but for the Dominion purposes on the pretence of having purchased the title thereto from the Hudson's Bay Co., and where as the highest legal authorities and the Canadian commission refused to acknowledge the claim of the Hudson Bay, as valid or tenable and that the amount so paid to the said company was paid as a matter of compromise and expediency, and could not secure more than the said company legally possessed; and whereas Manitoba was not a consenting party to the said compromise, nor to the public lands being obtained by the Dominion Government and used for the purpose of the Dominion; and whereas the best interests of this Province have greatly suffered and continue to suffer and the development and progress of the country are seriously retarded, therefore be it resolved, that this convention humbly petition the Premier Mr. Norquay, at once by resolution of the House of Assembly of Manitoba to declare this Province shall no longer continue a member of federal union, unless accorded equal privileges with the other partners of Confederation, and modification of those duties which press so heavily on the agricultural interests; and further, that an appeal be made to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to her Privy Council, to so amend the British North America Act as to allow Manitoba withdrawing from confederation, and graciously to allow of this country being a colony of Great Britain, with a Governor of its own, and this convention further pledge itself to sustain the Premier in the cause of action by any means in its power, and feels sure that the people of the Province will support them in securing that independence and freedom so dear to every British subject. The mover spoke at some length in favor of an independent Province, and the advantages to be gained thereby."

The foregoing beautiful piece of workmanship is ascribed to the ingenuity of Mr. Robt. Weymss, of Winnipeg, and Mr. C. Stewart, Esq., of Brandon Hills. The Grit prints of Winnipeg say that both of these gentlemen (?) were Conservatives in the Old Country. On that point, however, we know nothing, but we are fully convinced they are either idiots or worse here, if not both. That the country has grievances from which it should be relieved, and rights of which it has been deprived, we have always contended, but that it can be cured of the effects of either by the wild goose rebellions of such men as Weymss and Stewart, every sane man must deny. Think of the assertion "and whereas all constitutional means have been adopted to secure these by both the delegates of the Farmers'"

(Continued on next page)

# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Union and by the Premier, Mr. Nequay, and have failed" before a single constitutional effort has been made, and that blood and thunder is the next scene to be indulged in. When was the "Farmers' Union" made a constitutional authority whose efforts should be a finality in the means of seeking redress? The three Tooley street tailors called themselves the people of England, and they (though the term has become proverbial for the extent of assurance they displayed) were as much what they said they were as is the Farmers' Union the Legislature of this Province—the only body that can possess the requirements of the Province in a constitutional way. With the conglomeration of ideas expressed, though emanating from a "B. A.", we have little to do, we only admire the sentiment. First Mr. Nequay is asked "to declare this Province shall no longer continue a member of the Federal Union," and next he is asked to petition for what he is supposed to have done already. If Nequay only had the means of opening the skulls of these two wiseacres, and putting some brains into their empty pates, it is the best way that he could graciously do them a service. As the old Yorkshire man says their hearts are now in the Yankee land, and it would be a blessing for this country if their carcasses were there also.

At the Winnipeg convention last week Mr. Bailey, of Nelson, occupied the floor no less than 17 times, taking up all told about six hours' time, and James Lang of this city was on his feet no less than 12 times, taking up about seven hours all told, and both were most loud-mouthed in denouncing every form of statesmanship that was not conformable to their views. The former of these gentlemen has been but three months a resident of the country, and can put all of his property excepting his cheek and his unwashed shirts in a carpet bag, and the latter, excepting what he owns in homesteads, the free gift of the government, can handle his effects in like manner, and these are the gentlemen who want to lead in dictating the legislation of this country. It is, as a matter of fact, no crime to be deficient in this world's goods, and no offence to be but a short time a resident; but the impudence and absurdity rest in the idea that these deficiencies should constitute qualifications for the ruling of a country. We believe fully that there are a number of men in the Farmers' Union who are thoroughly honest in their convictions, and are actuated in their course by the best of motives, and if these ever hope to achieve anything, they must wed their organization of such blatherskites as the Lang-Bailey element, and the annexation-succession-rebel element with which it is profusely spiced. There are too many loyal citizens in this country, who believe that all wrongs can be redressed through constitutional means to allow such firebrands to do more than cremate the weeds on their own dunghills.

In another column there is a call made for a meeting of the Liberal Conservatives of the County of Brandon, to be held in the City on the 10th of April. What the objects of the meeting are in detail we are not in a position to say, but of this we are certain, the meeting will be asked to use its influence to counteract the results of the damaging resolutions appearing in other columns, and passed by the Farmers Union at Winnipeg. By reviewing the legislation of the past affecting this country, a careful observer must conclude the Conservative party, as such, has been the true friend of the Province in the past, and we feel certain it has no inclination to desert it now. Doubtless other matters relating to the requirements of the day, will be brought up for consideration; and as it is not improbable that some necessary legislation will

be indicated, there should be a full attendance of members of the party from all quarters of the electoral division.

## GUN-SMITHING.

The undersigned has opened a Shop next to Cole & Sanders' Tailor's Shop,

## ROSSER AVENUE,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

## REPAIRING

In Guns, Sewing Machines, Saws, and all such Implements.

## W. COOPER.



## MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 1st May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years. Once per week each way, between

## Broadview and Yorkton,

From the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle or vehicles, via Cross Lake.

The Mails to leave Yorkton on Wednesday at 7 a.m., arrive at Broadview on Thursday at 7 p.m., leave Broadview on Friday at 6 a.m., and arrive at Yorkton on Saturday at 6 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Broadview, Cross Lake and Yorkton, or at the office of the subscriber.

W. W. McE. D.

P.O. Inspector.

## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 1st May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years. Twice per week each way, between

## Totogon and Westbourne,

From the 1st July next. The conveyance to be made on horseback or in a suitable vehicle.

The Mails to leave Westbourne on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3:45 p.m., after the arrival of Mails from Portage la Prairie, and a ride at Totogon at 6:45 p.m. Leave Totogon same days 6:45 p.m., and arrive at Westbourne at 8:45 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Westbourne and Totogon, or at the office of the subscriber.

W. W. McLEOD.

P.O. Inspector.

—THE—

## Liquor Licenses Act

OF 1883.

NOTICE  
IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE  
Board of License Commissioners

Appointed under the Dominion of Canada  
Liquor License Act of 1881 for the Electoral  
Division of

## SELKIRK,

In the Province of Manitoba, will meet at their  
Offices in the CITY OF BRANDON,

—ON—

MONDAY, 31st DAY OF MARCH NEXT

For the purpose of taking into consideration all  
applications for certificates for such Licenses as  
by this Act are authorized to be granted.

Every application for a License to Sell Liquors  
by Wholesale or Retail, shall be by Petition of  
the Applicant to the Board of the District, pray-  
ing for the same.

Have you a place for an Hotel, Saloon, or Shop  
License, shall be filed with the Chief Inspector  
for the District, on or before the 1st DAY  
OF MARCH NEXT, pending the day when it is to  
come into force.

Every other Petition for any other License  
not otherwise granted by this Act shall be  
filed with the Chief Inspector five days at least  
before the day on which the meeting is to be  
held.

Every Applicant shall, with his Application,  
deposit a Fee of Ten Dollars (\$10) to cover ex-  
penses of inspection and advertising.

By Order of the Board.

LAWRENCE BUCHAN.  
Chief Inspector.

Feb. 20th, 1883.

## To the Front.

undersigned are the Selection of

## GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

## BOOTS & SHOES

In endless variety, of best makes, and at closest  
prices.

## Dry Goods

AND

## CLOTHING

### FOR THE MILLION

Of choicest selection, and at the lowest living  
quotations.

## GROCERIES

In every line, fresh, and bought under the best  
inspection, in the most favorable markets.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

## Nick-Nacks,

FOR THE

## HOLIDAY TIME.

Numerous in variety, and choice in design.

As we are going out of

## Hardware

We offer the Balance of the Stock at

## BARGAINS.

## CAMERON

AND

## CUMMING.

## THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

## EYE

### PERFECTLY FITTED

WITH

## BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

## Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of

## Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,

SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE & JEWELRY.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See

Repairing a

## D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

## WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

## AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

## MONITOR SEEDER,

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

## DEERE & CO.'S

## HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

## WEEKLY MAIL

### Book and Job.

### Department

Contains Large Stocks of Fine Stationery, Plain  
and Fancy Types, Brilliant Inks, and  
other materials necessary to  
First Class Printing.

### SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO

### PRINTING

WHICH CONSISTS OF  
Circulars,  
Letter-Heads,  
Note-Heads,  
Business-Cards,  
Show-Cards,  
Visiting-Cards,  
Invitation-Cards,  
Programmes,  
Hand-Bills,  
Shop-Bills,  
Tickets, etc.

## Book and Pamphlet

### PRINTING!

### Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues

Lists,  
Society-Reports,  
By-Laws  
Are rapidly put in type, and printed by Process,  
which deliver their work with marvelous  
accuracy and effect. All  
kinds of Wood-Cuts  
brought out to  
perfection.

### PRINTING.

All descriptions of Poster work executed with  
accuracy and dispatch. Having added a  
large number of fonts to our

Poster Type we are now  
in a position to turn  
out the Glass

Work.

Orders from any part of the District for

### SAND DODGE

Promptly Executed at Reasonable Rates.

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# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

## PROVINCIAL ITEM.

Over 155,000 logs have been cut in the Riding Mountains this winter.

One of the Stephenson's in goal for the murder of the old man McCarthy, of Qu'Appelle is to be hanged at Regina to-day.

The second convention of the Western Manitoba Teacher's Association will meet in Rapid City on the 13th and 14th inst.

An interesting branch of promise case, Douglas vs. McDougall was tried in Winnipeg last week. The aponys in the suit are P. Glass, Q. C., and H. J. Clarke, Q. C.

The Winnipeg Times says there appears to be a taint of insanity in the secession agitation. It does not appear to be hydrophobia from the way some of them are reaching for water.

Dr. Turnbull, late of England, attempted to commit suicide at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg, on Friday last by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. He was restored by the aid of a stomach pump.

Hon. A. M. Sutherland, provincial secretary, died on last Friday afternoon in London from typhoid fever. The deceased was in his 35th year. He was highly esteemed and was very popular. His death creates a vacancy in the cabinet.

Mr. Charles Mollard, of Rockwood, has imported into the municipality one of the finest Norman Percheron stallions to be had in the United States. The price paid was \$2,500, and may be considered cheap for such a magnificent animal. Such enterprise on the part of Mr. Mollard deserves every consideration from those who take an interest in improving the quality of stock. The stallion stands 17 hands high.

A Dakota paper makes the following reference to the alleged leader of the reported Fenian excursion to this country: "Major Edwards of the Fargo Argus, is credited as being the leader of the Fenian raid in Manitoba. We somewhat doubt this report. From the Major's well-known courage and gallantry and with which he attacks a champagne bottle, we judge he will have charge of the commissary department, well in the rear."

Gen. Supt. Egan says of the Port Arthur division: I went to the end of the track at Nepean, where there is a large force of men at work. An excellent road is being built of a very strong and substantial character. The scenery around Nepean is unsurpassed anywhere. Business is brisk at Port Arthur and Fort William. A large number of houses are being erected at both places. The recent sale of the gold mine at Port Arthur is causing considerable excitement in mining matters, and it is expected that a large number of miners will go there in the spring.

The Hudson's Bay railroad convention at Emerson appears to have been remarkably successful as a social gathering. There was an excellent band and a brass band. The American delegates, who enthusiastically insisted that this province should build the road without aid from them, had "a high old time." The Emersonians found in the convention two days' relief from the tedium of making assignments and the monotony of attending sheriff's sales. The Fargo people will no doubt ask Emerson down there to a convention on the necessity of erecting a monument to Adam at Devil's Lake, and then Emerson will ask Fargo up to take part in a raffle for the unfinished bridge. These international gatherings make the Northwest winter a season of festivity and tend greatly to promote peace on earth and goodwill among men as well as to encourage the exercise of industry in both countries.—Times.

## CANADIAN.

S. Thomas has appointed a paid fire brigade.

The newspaper men of Grey and Dufferin have formed an association.

The contracts for the St. Lawrence canal improvements have been awarded.

Peterborough has passed a by-law separating the sale of groceries and liquors.

Essex County grocers and hotel-keepers will take out licenses under the Crooks Act only.

Kingston hotel-keepers will take out licenses under both the Ontario and Dominion acts.

George Hall, a C. S. R. engineer, fell from his engine at Melrose Bridge and received very serious injury.

Freight sent from Montreal to

Manitoba by the railways so far is greatly in excess of any former similar period.

The Canadian Pacific railway has just commenced the manufacture of passenger train locomotives at their workshops, Montreal.

The storm of wind accompanied by snow, that set in last week at Montreal has been the most severe experienced for eight or ten years.

A lad named Denoon, while coasting at Lucknow fell off his sled and was run over by a larger one behind, receiving such severe injuries that he has since died.

## AMERICAN.

There is further decline in the price of cottons.

The decrease in the public debt for February was about \$2,500,000.

The Circassian from Glasgow grounded outside Sandy Hook last week.

The president sent to Congress last week the first annual report of the civil service commission.

Mrs. Mary Brown, widow of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, died at San Francisco last week.

The Echo Carpet Mill, Philadelphia, with several adjoining buildings was destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000.

Wm. Moore, colored, was hanged at Franklin, La., last week, for the murder of a Chinaman last spring.

The strike of puddlers in the iron company at Milton, against a ten per cent. reduction, ended last week.

Jeremiah Van Rex, aged 69, and worth \$400,000 was taken from his buggy at Reading, Pa., in a dying condition.

At a fire in Philadelphia Philip B. Keddy and his wife Emma jumped from the third story. The woman was killed.

Yan Phon Lee, a young Chinese student, has been compelled by his Government to leave Yale College and return home.

English detectives in New York are to enquire into the antecedents of all passengers for English ports since the 1st of February.

The Buffalo dynamite man under police surveillance at Paris, France, is thought to be Michael Maun instead of Michael Maurice.

The United States Government is pressing the claim against Spain for \$433,000, due on account of American losses during the rebellion.

The committee in the church trial of Rev. Mr. Sparlock, of Genesee, Ill., accused of falsehood and immorality returned a verdict of guilty.

The Duluth Council, in the face of a protest from the taxpayers, passed an ordinance granting right of way to a railway company across Duluth Bay.

## GENERAL.

Cardinal Hassoun, Patriarch of Cilicia, is dead.

The London police are reticent and deny that any arrests have been made.

According to the latest reports thirty thousand Chinese have returned to Baotou.

It was rumored an attempt would be made to blow up the Waterloo railway station, London, last week.

A Constantinople despatch says Hobe Pasha has been appointed Governor of Crete. The Christians are furious.

The German Government will ask a credit of nineteen million marks for the construction of torpedoes along the Baltic seaboard.

French gun boats with one thousand men have occupied the extreme post of the rebels on Songkoi River, ten miles below Baotou.

A Paris despatch says:—J. Cook, one of the tourist firm, has been sentenced to a fine of four hundred francs and damages of sixteen hundred francs for slander.

Gen. Graham has telegraphed to the Government pointing out the possibility of a satisfactory settlement being effected with Osman Digna without bloodshed.

Thos. Sexton, M. P., publishes letters from former Orangemen, revealing the mysteries of the initiation, and explaining the objects of the society as purely anti-papist.

Cows may be trained to milk even when sour, or buttermilk either.

But it is an open question if the milk is any benefit, or is an injury under some circumstances. Some dairymen think one way and some the other. The writer has formed no opinion about it, as he has never milked to cows.

## THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

### Wilson & King,

### JAMES BLACKHALL,

### S. PARRISH & SON,

#### GENERAL

### Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

#### WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

#### BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

#### Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & KING.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



#### Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when PERRY DAVIS, of Providence, R. I., in the United States first introduced to the world his now universally known Davis Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experiments in their use until he had composed a special elixir which he offered to the public. When restored to health, he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is evidently a

#### HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as

Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stoppage of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Sore Throat and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains,

Swelled Face, etc., arising from Toothache.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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# THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Of course he was there.

"Were you at the police ball?" said one citizen to another, as the two met in Union Square the other evening. "I was."

"You were not mentioned among the notables."

"Yes, I was."

"I didn't see your name."

"That doesn't matter. I was mentioned. The report, after giving the names of a number of gentlemen who were present, added 'and others.' I was among the others."

"Oh, I see."

Wanted to be Sure.

"Your terms for board are satisfactory," said the elderly man to the factory, "but before I accept allow me to ask a few questions. Are you now?"

"Yes. I am. I thought as much and I am a wise man. Now give me a written guarantee that you'll not take advantage of you, and I'll come."

The guarantee was given, but the cook said the cook that she didn't know if it was valid as she had signed under compulsion.

A Wise Provision of Nature.

Professor Tonomy—"Yes, sir; there are many queer things in the human frame. For instance, take the disposition of the bones and muscles of the shoulder and arm. A man with a little practice can throw a missile as straight as an arrow."

Jacks—"Yes, I have seen Indians who could throw a tomahawk with amazing precision."

Professor Tonomy—"Now, it is different with a woman. A woman is constructed that, try as she will, she cannot throw anything straight."

Jacks (whose wife has very black eyes)—"I have noticed that, and always considered it a wise provision of nature."

A Familiar Face.

"Your face is very familiar," said a thoughtful person he met to sit beside in a railroad train. "It strikes me that we were engaged in the Legislature in '64."

"You are mistaken," replied the thoughtful person; "it was in the Legislature we met. You had a cell just across the corridor from mine."

"Oh yes, I remember now," said the other. "My memory is a little failing at times, but I felt sure that we had served our province together in some capacity. I had got it into my head that it was in the Legislature. My mind is much relieved to know I was not there. Let us congratulate each other."

An Economical Move.

A tin peddler called at a house on Fourth Avenue the other day to exchange some of his goods for paper bags. The woman brought out a sack weighing ten or fifteen pounds, and the peddler held it up on his spring scales and announced:

"There was about six pounds so help me gretchen."

The husband came out at this moment and replied that we could not accept any such weight. He knew that at least there were ten pounds to the sack and he didn't propose to argue the point.

"My friend, do you peddler I sweat you asked the peddler."

"I would if you got the chance, suggested that the man should walk across to the grocery and get it for him self, but he was about as tight as the peddler himself and did not stop for five minutes. In the afternoon the man came back to town and asked:

"Are you rascal, why didn't you tell me?"

"I was more than six pounds?"

"Yes, that's why I didn't wait for you to peddler my scales when too tight and I peddler grocery scales that are heavy we shant just and save time. So I move on and make half a dollar on some lead pipe."—Detroit Free Press.

She Could keep a Secret.

"We're bound to be equal to you men," said the mason's wife: "we formed a secret society of our own last night."

"Indeed," said the Worshipful Master, composedly; "then, my dear, I hope your project will be

successful. Is it a benevolent society, or what?"

"That's none of your business. It's a secret society, and we've sworn by solemn oath not to divulge anything relating to it."

"Very good, my dear," observed the Worshipful Master returning to his paper, "I'm sure I do not wish you to violate your oath."

"It wouldn't matter if you did, I wouldnt. You keep your secrets close enough—and to think of that stupid Mrs. Farbelow! she couldn't recollect neither the grip nor the sign. When I gave the sign, like this, (suiting the action to the word) she would make it this way, ha! ha! Her stupidity would have been exasperating if it hadn't been ridiculous; and as for learning the grip, why she would have it that it was this way—give me your hand a minute—there she would have it this way while it was that way; and the password she couldn't keep it in her memory two minutes. Over and over again I told her it was 'Be just and fear not,' and she would have it 'Swear not at all,' or 'Do unto others as you would be done by'; ha! ha! Oh, yes; we are going to have a flourishing society, and we can be as secret about it as you men are about yours."

He hid his face behind the paper and smiled.

Thought it Didn't Look Right.

A cobbler's sign in a neighboring town bore the announcement, "Shoes half sold seventy-five cents." A passing drummer, observing the omission of the 'e' in soled, stepped in and thus addressed the artisan:

"You advertise shoes half sold here!"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I would like to understand what you mean, whether you sell half of a shoe or half of a pair for 75 cents, or whether you have a lot half of which you want to sell. It's the most ambiguous advertisement I ever saw."

The cobbler scratched his head and looked up over his spectacles in surprise at the drummer. After a pause he asked:

"Can you understand by the sign that I put soles on shoes for 75c?"

"No, sir," replied the drummer;

"I can't understand any such thing from your sign. You have an 'e' out of the word soled and as it stands now, it means to sell, or already sold."

The cobbler smote his hand on his knee and said:

"By jinks! I thought that the word 'sold' didn't look just right. I thought it wanted an 'e.' Thank you for calling attention to it."

After the drummer's departure the cobbler went outside with a brush and added an 'e' to the word, making it 'soled.'

EMERSON CONVENTION.

The Following Resolutions Were Adopted.

Resolved, that the interests of the inhabitants of the Red River Valley, both north and south of the boundary line, are identical, and that all should work together for the common good. That both Congress and the Dominion Government should be implored to improve the channel of the Red River for steamboat use.

Resolved, that it is the right and duty of the Province of Manitoba to extend its boundaries northward so as to secure a seaport on the Hudson Bay for its exports and imports, and that every encouragement and assistance be rendered to our representatives at Ottawa in endeavoring to promote that object.

Resolved, that in the event of the Dominion Government refusing to extend the boundaries northward to the sea, and, in the further event, that a favorable arrangement cannot be made with the proprietors of existing charters for the purchase thereof, this convention favors the construction of the road as an act of supreme necessity.

Resolved, that a committee of three persons, to wit: C. S. Douglas, M. P. P., Henry Tenant, M. P. P., and Mayor Nash, be hereby appointed to wait upon the Provincial Government and urge them to present to the Local Legislature, an Act whereby the above resolutions can be carried out, said Act to provide for the appointment of five commissioners, two to be appointed from Winnipeg, one from Portage la Prairie, one from Brandon and one from Emerson—to apportion yearly among the different counties of the Province, the sum to be raised to pay the interest on the cost of the road, and to secure its payment into the provincial treasury by a set day in each year, and also to make the contracts for the road and to operate the same.

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, W. H. GREEK,

Manager. Prop.

## TREE SEEDS.

THE undersigned has brought with him, from Scotland, a quantity of Tree Seed, such as Harry Holly, Sycamore, Laburnum, Pink and White Broom, Hawthorn, Kewia, Pine, French Almond, Chestnut, and others. They are all of the hardest species, and are certain to do well in this country, as they stand the severest frosts and winds, and are shade and ornamental. Packets containing 250 seeds, embracing some of the varieties will be sent to any address for \$1, with ample instructions to the grower. Orders can be left at the "Brandon Mail" Office.

R. A. C. A. K. Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

At a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

**D SCOTT & SON.**  
FURNITURE  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

**D. SCOTT & SON,**  
Cor 8th Street & Princess Ave.  
BRANDON.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,  
IMPORTER

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

STORES

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

**MUNRO & WARWICK.**

Tinware, Stoves  
OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED  
ROYAL AND COAL COOK.

Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

ROSSE AVE, NEAR SIXTH STREET

MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.

A. HARRIS, SON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

Three Cars Sleighs,

All new Stock, just in. Prices to suit times.

See our new SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER,  
Sample on hand.

THE 'LITTLE BRANTFORD,'

OUR NEW TWO HORSE BINDER.

Met with great success in Ontario, 1883. Sample will arrive soon.

FARMERS SEE IT!

Warehouse: Ninth Street, North Rosser.

H. NICHOL.

Manager.

Brandon, Nov. 7, 1883.

